

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9243

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日一初月七年三十緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1887.

五年禮

就九月八英港香

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
August 18, VENETIA, Spanish steamer, 466 J. de Alubits, Aug 18th August, General CHINSE.

August 18, VENETIA, British steamer, 1,602 E. Cols, Bombay, via Penang and Singapore, 2nd August, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 18, GENAVON, British steamer, 1,947 J. Jacobs, Swatow 17th August, Tea and General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

August 18, TACIOW, British steamer, 862 J. A. Morris, Bangkok 10th August, Rice—YUEN PAT HUNG.

August 18, WENCHOW, British steamer, 569, Valbeck, Whampoa 16th August, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIEBE.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
13TH AUGUST.

C. H. KIAN, British str., for Swatow.
Marie, German str., for Haiphong.
Tian, British str., for Amoy.
Bellophon, British str., for Shanghai.
Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
Bantam, Dutch str., for Amoy.
Glenow, British str., for Singapore.
Wenchow, British str., for Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.
Arrived.
August 18, AVA, French str., for Europe.
August 18, FACTOLOS, Amer. ship, for P. Feis.
August 18, MERCIONTHESHE, British str., for London.

August 18, YANGTSE, French str., for Shanghai and Yokohama.

August 18, C. H. KIAN, British str., for Swatow.

August 18, NANSHAN, British str., for Swatow.

August 18, DON JUAN, Spanish str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.
Arrived.

Per Fizayes, str., from Amoy—34 Chinese.

Per Venetia, str., from Bombay—230 Chinese.

Per Gleavor, str., from Swatow—346 Chinese.

Departed.

Per Ave, str., from Hongkong—For Saigon—5 Chinese.

Per Shingpo, Mr. Diamond, For Poit Said—V. Malige, For Marseilles.

Messrs. Wild, J. Muir, G. Baraghi, and Oughton, From Shanghai—For Saigon—Messrs. Jealland and Chayett, For Poit Said.

Mr. S. Marsh, For Marseilles—Messrs. Ingoldsby, J. Rock, and Leon Strauss, From Yokohama—For Saigon—Messrs. Trickey, Savine, Bond, Coates, Read, and Doderer, For Marseilles—Messrs. K. S. Sturges, and Shindo, From Batavia—For Saigon—Capt. Midgley, Messrs. Very, and Chappell Matteson.

Per Ave, str., for Amoy—Mr. V. W. Subh, and 30 Chinese.

Per Yangtse, str., for Shanghai—From Marmilles—Mrs. Flessey, Mr. Julius Miles, Misses L. Neugassner, and M. Elman, For Yokohama—From Marseilles—Mr. M. Oishi, From Batavia—Mr. Elman, From Saigon—63 French marines.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tiuchien*, from Bangkok 10th August, reported experienced light variable winds and squally weather throughout.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

4. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

4. Glory, British str., from London.

4. Hector, British str., from Liverpool.

4. Pekin, British str., from Hankow.

4. Yokohama-maru, Jap. str., from Japan.

4. Chang, British steamer, from Ningpo.

5. Tsin-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

5. Hsien-an, Chinese str., from Swatow.

5. Yen-wei, British str., from Hankow.

5. Wismar, German str., from Hakodate.

5. Sia Nan-ching, British str., from Tientsin.

5. Hsin-shin, Chinese str., from Amoy.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

6. Peking, British str., from Hongkong.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

6. Pei-wei, Chinese str., from Nagasaki.

6. Tsin-ting, British str., from Tientsin.

6. Kiang-ting, British str., from Hongkong.

6. Benarig, British str., from Kobe.

6. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

6. Ngankin, British str., from Hankow.

6. Foo-kang, British str., from Swatow.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

6. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

6. Hsien-an, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

6. Ito, German str., for Tientsin.

6. Activa, German str., for Nagasaki.

6. Cito, German str., for Tientsin.

6. Kiang-yu, Chinese str., for Hankow.

6. Hsien-an, Chinese str., for New York.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

6. Hsien-an, Chinese str., for New York.

6. Ito, German str., for Tientsin.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

6. Ito, German str., for Nagasaki.

6. Kiang-ting, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

INTIMATIONS.

1887. NEWSPAPERS. 1887

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,
Royal \$100, pp. 1,156....\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, B/L \$100, pp. 776....\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

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it is published, or to the following Agents—

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SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. E. Fisher, 21 Merchants' Row.
SAIGON.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NEW YORK.....Mr. A. Wind, 21 Park Row.
Daily Press Office, January 1887.

NOTICE.

GARDEN SEE D-S.

SEASON 1887-88.

THE following SEEDS required for Sowing
in August and September can now
be supplied, viz.—

CELERI.

CYCLAMEN.

CINERARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF ASSORTED
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
IS EXPECTED SOONLY.

Catalogues will be supplied FREE OF CHARGE
on and after the 30th instant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1887.

necessarily in the currency of the colony unless the contrary be explicitly provided for. Moreover, if the increase should not be granted and exchange go up the gentlemen who had got the increase would no doubt resent any proposal to take it away again. The proposal to readjust salaries on a sterling basis is, in fact, impracticable. The currency of the colony is silver, and it is in that money that salaries must be fixed. If any officer can show that his services are underpaid, by all means let his salary be increased, but this is quite a different question from that of exchange.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, 16th August.

The Victoria Recreation Club's aquatic sports are fixed for Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 27th August.

The Siamese ship Queen of England has been chartered at Bangkok for a cargo of teak to Hongkong at \$3.50.

We are informed by the Acting Superintendent that the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bridgit, with the next outward Eng. list, will leave Singapore for this port on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

At Bangkok on the 4th instant, the lightning struck a house next to the Universal Hotel, belonging to a Chinaman named Goan. The dash, the Bangkok Times says, went right through the side wall, and made a large hole in the ground outside. No one was hurt, but the electric light illuminated with a vivid brilliancy the whole of the garden enclosure, and the report was terrific.

The total amount of Imports into Bangkok for the month of June last was \$2,072, divided as follows—From Singapore, \$918,522, from Hongkong, \$484,666; from China, \$320,000; from Macao, \$10,000; and White Shirts were reported to the value of \$60,532. Coloured Piece goods \$42,125. Cheviot \$42,936; Opium \$59,630; Gunny Bags \$34,450; Kerosine Oil \$2,970; Tobacco \$387,100.

The Admiralty Dock at Huanan is now rapidly approaching completion. The caissons have been built in the dock itself, was yesterday floated into position, sufficient water having been introduced for this purpose. The water is being pumped out again, and the removal of the cofferdam, the largest ever built in China, will now be proceeded with. It will be ready three months yet before the dock is ready to receive a ship.

The Penang Gazette says—There is more trouble brewing in Aberdeen—large bands of "warriors" baying again taken up the hatchet and stoned upon the war path. Several villages in the possession of the Dutch have been visited and contributions levied, and the people under the impression that the Achinese had been worsted in a recent encounter, and that no further danger was apprehended, but the announcement seems to have been somewhat premature.

The Bangkok Times says—A partial eclipse of the moon took place in Bangkok on the 4th instant at 9.17 a.m. According to old customs here, the King distributed presents to all his subjects, and a similar story is told of a much greater man, if it quite good enough to believe. He took with him from the Straits to China some Johore tea, which he gave to a well-known tea taster, asking him if he knew what tea it was. The tea taster held it in his mouth in the approved manner, and pronounced it to be tea grown in a certain district. "Aye, you're right," said Mr. Smith. Some time afterwards he called to mention that he had bought tea from one of them, and he ought to have told the tea taster of his mistake. This was received with the look of contempt, and caused many narrow people to jump out of bed with the impression that another Secret Society plot was taking place.

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OLLA PODRIDA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 17th August.

EXPORT CARGO.

On the King of Holland's 70th birthday, a short time since, the Queen presented him with a novel gift. The ladies waiting carried in a huge bouquet of choice natural flowers, and on setting it before his Majesty he was much astonished to find at once the top of the bouquet open, and in the heart of his little daughter Princess Wilhelmina peeped out from among the flowers.

The Standard has a leading article upon half-a-sheaf, which is certainly not bad in its language. "The hair soot," says our contemporary, "is a remnant of pristine animality, which is to be shunned off, just as Darwin tells us we shunned the piling off which was the clothing of that ancestral ape over whose pitiful propensities the world has had so much to say." No baldness here anyway.

Persons who think they can cultivate land to advantage, go half-a-sheaf to Essex, where a large number of farms are still to be had, and before moving their "seeds and shoots" out to Texas. Of course, Englishmen who settled in America somewhat disturbed States two years ago, eight have been either killed or wounded during the late "fence-cutting troubles," and three have returned to England. The climate had too much "freedom" in it, to use a classical term.

A distinguished actor, calling at the house of a lady, was, while the mother was getting ready, received by the daughter, aged twelve. The distinguished actor thought he was right in ending his conversation to his juvenile company. When he had gone the damsel expressed a very particular opinion of his small talk. "But," it was explained, "she is the mother of little girls, and speaks to you as she would to her little girls." "Wolf, all I can say," replied my little friend, "he's just the same silly old fool when he's talking to mamma."

The Weekly Register says:—In appointing Bishop Mauia, S. J., to the Bishopric of Port Louis, Mauritius, in the place of Bishop Scarré, who has been transferred to the See of Georgetown, effect to a decision registered recently, agreed that this important and well-endowed see should be transferred from the Beneficiaries who have supplied its last five bishops, to the Jesuits. The new bishop, who was for many years Vicar Apostolic of Bonny, though born in Germany, is of French extraction, his father being a native of Lille.

The description of the Order of the "Golden Rose," which the Pope has conferred on Miss Lena Caldwell, is the highest that His Holiness can bestow on a woman. It is next to being canonized as a saint. Miss Caldwell is the Baltimore young lady who recently gave off hundred thousand dollars to endow the Roman Catholic University. She is only twenty-three, and her fortune is now two million dollars. The only other woman in the world who wears the order of the "Golden Rose" is the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and the wife of General Sherman.

It is worthy of remark that since the time of Peter the Great only one ruler of Russia has died a natural death. Alexis, son of Peter the Great, was killed by his own father; Peter II. was the victim of a Palace conspiracy, as was the Empress Anna, who met her death by poison. Ivan was murdered in prison while still a child; Peter III. died in 1801 from the effects of old age; Paul I. was strangled; Alexander I. was poisoned; Nicholas I. committed suicide; while Alexander II. was blown up by dynamite. Time only can show what will be the end of Alexander III.

The Toronto World, referring to the question of establishing the Pacific Ocean Steamship Line, says:—"We have no doubt that this time of day to cite proofs of the fact that in these times foreign commercial rivalry is increasing Great Britain in markets abroad at places where formerly she had the trade all to herself. Now, by liberally subsidizing the Pacific Ocean Steamship Line in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, British commerce would have a right to the first advantages conferred by it, which would be of value to her few naval and Canadian, has given permission to the head of indignation coming over them when they contemplate how slow the commercial element at home has been to do justice to Canada's latest gigantic and most effective contribution to the welfare of the mother country."

An Alabamian, who is worth 100,000 dollars today, was asked how he got his start when the war closed. "Do you mean what was the first thing I did?" was the reply. "Yes." "Well, I headed across the country for Selma. When I got within ten miles of the town I stopped at a house for dinner. It was a place owned by an old chap who had a heap of hams to sell. The old man sat on but had not gone to war himself. He worked in the kitchen, and I went back for the meal. I offered him 20,000 dollars' Confederate money. He got mad, and I said: 'Here, old man, is the money you helped to make, and I'm carrying around two bullets shot into me in the war you helped bring on. Now come here!' He came out, and I set to and gave him the deepest licking an old-timer ever got, and when I bellowed 'Enough!' I threw the meat into the trash and walked off. That's the first thing I did after the war, and that's what I date my prosperity from."

A curious scene was witnessed the other day at the Victoria, M. L. L. Taxil, whose real name is Georges, a Frenchman, some of the most "anti-clerical" words ever uttered, according to his own account, while conducting a discourse against Jean of Arc, he had to refer to the history of her trial and condemnation and was so struck with the angelic character of the heroine that he felt himself suddenly converted to the very faith he was abusing. He proceeded thence to Rome, to implore the Pope's forgiveness and blessing. The Holiness at once granted him his request, and he left Rome half an hour, during which he went at the feet of the Holy Father. At length the Pope consented to give him his blessing on the condition that in his future works he would labour to undo all the harm he had done to the Catholic Church. M. L. Taxil promised he would do his best, and departed. Before leaving, however, he had to make the poignant confession that he had not yet been able to convert his wife, who remained a hardened atheist.

The Spectator Militaire, quoting from a report made by the International Committee of the Red Cross, states that out of 33,101 officers and men who fell in battle in the German army who entered France in 1870, 7,100, or 22.24 per cent, were killed or wounded. Of these 5,000 were disabled by bayonet-thrusts, 1,146 by the lance and sabre, and 96,437 by firearms. Of this latter category 90 per cent, fell by gunshot-wounds, and only 9 per cent, in consequence of artillery fire. The carnage was least at the following battles: Sedan, where 30.6 per cent, of combatants fell; Le Mans, where 27.5 per cent, Asnières, 2.7 per cent. The most surprising engagement of the war was at Mars-la-Tour, where 16.3 per cent, succumbed. Comparing these losses with those incurred in times when troops came to closer quarters, we find that the Prussians had 40 per cent, lost in combat at Koln (1757), and the Austrians lost 30 per cent, at Aspern (1809). At Leipzig the corps of Dr. Yorck won in the course of three hours weakened by one quarter of its strength; that of Kleist by 30 per cent, in only two.

In an article entitled "Mr. Gladstone and German Public Opinion," the *Algemeine Zeitung* of Berlin says:—For about the last 18 months Mr. Gladstone has had no opportunity of declaring that he is the man of the Irish quest; he has the whole civilized world on his side. Well, as far as Germans at least, we should scarcely have one excuse in our favour did we lead Mr. Gladstone's present policy the moral aid which he seems to expect of us; for English party hatred cannot be compared with the United States, nor from one point of view is it greater. From one point of view, however, we know what difficulties there also are thrown into the way of a pro-American, social, and political development of Ireland; the Irish revolution—army, etc.—has the whole of Ireland at its helm. But between Germany and the Irish revolution, with its appeal to the brute fanaticism of the masses, to plundering and murder, any misunderstanding is impossible."

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

STATION.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Temperature.	Wind.	Pressure.	Humidity.	Clouds.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Moskau.	55° 45'	37° 30'	20° 57'	N.W.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Berlin.	52° 30'	13° 45'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Paris.	48° 50'	2° 30'	20° 57'	E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
London.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Edinburgh.	56° 00'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Glasgow.	55° 50'	4° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	52° 00'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
South Wales.	51° 50'	2° 30'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
England.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Scotland.	56° 00'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Ireland.	53° 00'	6° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
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Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
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Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	3° 00'	20° 57'	S.E.	1000.00	50%	+	+	0.00
Wales.	51° 50'	0° 00'	20° 5						

EXTRACT.

SALVATION BY TORTURE AT KAIRWAN.
THE HON. GEORGE OUDOUR, M.P., IN THE "FORNIGNITY REVIEW."

Now I come to that which was the main incident of my stay in Kairwan. One of the peculiar features of the place is the number of zonnas, or colleges of religious orders, which there exist. Of these fraternities, which have each a separate discipline and ritual, and number many thousand members, with corresponding branches in all parts of the Musulman world, the most famous are those of the Zadris, Tijanis, and Aissour; and of these three by far the most remarkable is the last. This sect of dervishes was founded by one Mahomed Ibn Aissa, a celebrated marabout of Mequin, in Morocco; and his disciples, who are scattered through all the principal coast-towns of North Africa, but are especially congregated at Mequin and Kairwan, perpetuate his teaching, and open to themselves the gates of heaven by self-mutilation when in a state of religious ecstasy or trance. A aware of the number and importance of this sect at Kairwan, I was very anxious to witness one of their acts, or services, and to form my own opinion. Unluckily, it appeared that I had just missed their weekly ceremonial, which had been held on the very evening before I arrived. A happy thought of one of my Maltese friends enabled me to rectify this mischance, and to satisfy my curiosity.

A RELIGIOUS CRUSADE.

After describing the wild dance preceding the final ecstacy, the writer says:—As the ecstasy approached its height and the fully initiated became madœus or possessed, they broke from the stereotyped mimicry into demoniacal grimacing, and ferocious and bestial cries. These writhing and contorted objects were no longer rational human beings, but savage animals, oozed brute bawling madly in the delirium of hunger or of pain. They growled like bears, they barked like jackals, they roared like lions, they lashed like hyenas, and ever and anon from the gesticulations rose a diabolical shriek like the roar of a dying horse, or the yell of a tortured fiend. And steadily the while in the background sounded the implacable reverberation of the drums. The climax was now reached; the requisite pitch of cataleptic inebriation had been obtained, and the rite of Aissa was about to begin. From the crowd of the dervishes, a wild figure had started, torn off his upper clothing till he was naked to the waist, and throwing away his fee, bared a hand close-shaven for one long and dishevelled lock that, springing from the scalp, fell over his forehead like some grisly and furred plume. A long knife, somewhat resembling a scimitar, was handed to him by the sheikhs who had risen to his feet and who directed the phenomena that ensued. Waving it wildly above his head, and protruding the forepart of his figure, the fanatic brought it down blow after blow against his bare stomach, and drew it savagely to and fro against the unprotected skin. There showed the marks of a long and livid seal, but no blood spurted from the gash.

The intervals between the strokes he ran swiftly from one side to the other of the open space, taking long stealthy strides like a panther about to spring, and seemingly so powerless over his own movements that he knocked blindly up several who stood in his way, nearly upsetting them with the violence of the collision. Several long iron spikes or prongs were produced and distributed; these formidable implements were about two and a half feet in length, and sharply pointed, and they terminated at the handle in a circular wooden knob about the size of a large orange. There was great competition for these instruments of torture, which were used as follows:—Posing in the air, an Aissa would suddenly force the point into the flesh of his own shoulder in front just below the shoulder-blade. Thus transfixed, and holding the weapon aloft, he strode swiftly up and down. Suddenly, at a signal, he fell on his knees, still forcing the point into his body, and keeping the wooden head uppermost. Then there started up another disciple armed with a big wooden mallet, and he, after a few preliminary taps, raking high on tiptoe with uplifted weapon woud, with an appalling yell, bring it down with all his force upon the wooden knob, driving the point home through the shoulder of his comrade. Another seized an iron skewer, and placing the point within his open jaws, forced it steadily through his cheek until it protruded a couple of inches on the outside. He barked savagely like a dog, and foamed at the lips. Others, afflicted with exquisite spasms of hunger, knelt down before the chief, whimpering like children for food, and turing upon him imploring glances from their glazed and bloodshot eyes. His control over his following was supreme. Some he gratified, others he forbade. At a touch from him they were silent and relapsed into quiescence. One maddened wretch who fancying himself some wild beast, plunged into and, roaring horribly, abd and biting and tearing with his teeth at whomever he met, was advancing, as I thought, with somewhat menacing purpose in my direction when he was arrested by his superior and sent back cowering and cowed. For those whose ravenous appetites he was content to humour the most singular repast was prepared. A plate was brought in, covered with huge jagged pieces of broken glass, as thick as a shattered soda-water bottle. With greedy, abhukles and gurglings of delight one of the hungry ones dashed at it, crammed a handful into his mouth, and crunched it up as though it were some exquisite dainty. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relationships has introduced here given in English. But every word is fully and clearly explained, forming exercises in the spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following facts are submitted for consideration:

CHAMBERS' CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNI AND MANDARIN PROLEGOMENON.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published at the Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensive and practical service

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